The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO HARRIET.

The eyes may roll at the pleasures of love,
And pronounce all its joys a mere dream,—
A notion that fits o'er the fancy, to prove
That 'tis only the meteor's false gleam
Which fades in a moment, and lost to the sight,
Then has vanish'd forever from view;
A transient, untimely and fast-fleeting light,
Being quench'd, nothing e'er can renew.

But, oh! 'tis a flame that once lit never dies,
A flame that still burns bright and clear,
Whose sparks were ignited in yonder blest skies
And given life's chill path to cheer.
Then cherish it, Harriet! oh! fan its pure rays
In thy breast with Affection's mild breath,
And never shall flicker or perish its blaze
Until quench'd by the cold blight of death.

GANEM.

THE LILY WHICH LOVE LIKES TO CHERISH.

Song, inscribed to a Friend.—Adapted to the air of "the Sun Flower."

There's a flower now blooming in yonder fair vale,
And oh! may its beauties never perish;
In my heart it shall rest safe from every gale,
'Tis the lily which love likes to cherish.
Sweet, O it, before to us fullness it came,
Long ere its bright beauties expanded,
And I said if one flower was given to Fame,
That lily to Fame shall be handed.

Oh! beautiful flower, ne'er may you know
Those Tempests which beauty can wither,
Come, come to me, and strangers to woe,
Thro' life we'll glide joyful together.
Come, let me take thee from thy native vale,
Sweet flower, which never may perish,
In my heart I will shelter from every gale
The lily which love likes to cherish.

SELIM.

SYMPATHY.

There is a sparkling gem more bright
Than eve's most brilliant star;
It sheds around no dazzling light,
But is in heaven far
Than any orb on high may be,
For 'tis the tear of sympathy.

There is a pearly drop that flows
At misery's hapless tale,
'Tis purer than the dew that glows
On sweet'ning hyson veil;
Dearer than aught beside can be,
For 'tis the tear of sympathy.

There is a holy sound more sweet
Than music of the grove,
With melody's rich notes replete,
It tells of hallowed love.
Oh! naught on earth can sweeter be
Than is the voice of sympathy.

There is a strain that seraphs sing,
When chaunting round the throne of Him, who rules th' empyrean ring
With Hallelujah's tone.
Lend you—of Heaven the minstrelsy,
To the dear voice of sympathy.

CAREM.

STANZAS.

Oh! what is beauty?—'tis a gem
That sparkles on the rose's stem—
A sea nymph's glittering diadem,
That steals the gazing eye's devotion.

Oh! what is love?—a sunny beam,
Emerging from the clouds around us,
That yields a momentary gleam,
Then coldly leaves us as it found us!

And what is life?—a lovely ray,
That o'er earth's downy bosom hovers,
Then flits like meteor flash away,
To revel in its native heavens.

Its native heaven!—where are they?
In yonder bright and azure heaven,
Where lighten'd angels sport and play,
Free from this world's embittered leaven.

Then live there well!—O! darksome earth,
My day of life with pangs o'er me,
And now I wish that happy birth
Which many a soul hath sought before me.

CYRUS.

TO M——,

The following is supposed to be the conversation, when interview her even a lover and his mistress.

O! where has all thy love now fled,
That love that used to cheer me so?
Ah! now I am, to see the dead,
To me, forever lost, I know.
Another's heart thou might'st acquire,
But none like mine could feel for thee;
Thy peace was all my soul's desire,
Thy happiness was all to me.

Another's heart!—O! no, 'I've sworn,
(As them hast left these open arms,
Since from my bosom thou art torn,
Existence has lost all its charms.)
I've sworn to look on love's sweet ties
With other hearts, as idle breath,
And ever only learn to prize
Those, which shall couple me with death—
And O! how could I, when I'm bound
By ev'ry tie of love to thee?
In vain for that I'll look around,
Which once, O Heav'n! thou gave'st to me.

Ah! no, for when upon thy breast
In silent sorrow I would lie,
Thou'dst always smother me into rest,
Kiss every tear, and calm each sigh.
But now, no more that lip of thine
Is press'd upon my faded cheek;
No longer meets with rapture mine,
Nor soft affection's accents speak.

Then hast, my love, indeed then hast,
By all my hopes of rest above;
And till my time on earth is past,
Thou, thou alone shalt claim my love.
And tho' we're doom'd to meet no more,
No blame was mine full well I feel;
Thy loss I still in grief deplore,
Grief, which I never can conceal—
But yet, within my bursting heart
Dear M——, thou shalt ever dwell,
There, there shalt always have a part,
Believe it love,—farewell, farewell!

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A DREAM—SELECTED.

I dreamt, that, buried in my fellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;
And as at noon an object shock'd my pride,
Thus, like a corpse of consequence, I cried—
"Unmanner'd, begone! and henceforth touch me not—
Mind manners worn, and at a distance rot."
"Vain mortal!" with a laughter-lone cried he,
"Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and thee;
Here all are equal, now thy state is mine,
This is my rotting place, and that is thine!"

CHOICE REFLECTIONS.

FROM LACON.

The great, perhaps the principal cause of that delight we receive from a fine composition, whether it be in prose or in verse, I conceive to be this; the marvellous and magic power it confers upon the reader; enabling an inferior mind at one glance, and almost without an effort, to seize, to embrace, and to enjoy those remote combinations of wit, melting harmonies of sound and vigorous condensations of sense, that cost a superior mind so much perseverance, labor and time. And I think I am supported in this proposition by the fact that our admiration of fine writing, will always be in proportion to its real difficulty and its apparent ease. It is equally corroborative of my statement, that any thing of confusion or obscurity, creative of a pause in the electric rapidity excited within us by genuine talent, weakens, in some sort, its influence, and impedes the full success of its power.

Patriotism, liberty, reform, and many other good things have got a bad name, by keeping bad company; for those who have ill inventions cannot afford to work with tools that have ill sounds. When a knave sallies forth to deceive us, he dresses up his thoughts in the best words, as naturally as his body in his best clothes; but they must expect a Flemish account, that gave him credit either for the one or the other.

In proportion as nations get more corrupt, more disgrace will attach to poverty, and more respect to wealth. But there is two questions that would completely reverse this order of things; what keeps some persons poor? and what has made some others rich? The true answers to these queries would often make the poor man more proud of his poverty than the rich man is of his wealth; and the rich man more justly ashamed of his wealth than the poor man, unjustly now is, of his poverty.

No duels are palatable to both parties, except those that are engaged from motives of revenge. Such duels are rare in modern times, for law has been found as efficacious for this purpose as lead, though not so expeditious; and the lingering tortures inflicted by parchment, as terrible as the more summary decisions of the pistol. In all affairs of honor, excepting those where the sole motive is revenge, it is curious that fear is the main ingredient. From fear we accept a challenge, and from fear we refuse it. From the false fear of opinion we enter the lists, or we decline to do so, from the real fear of danger, or the moral fear of guilt. Duelling is an evil that it will be extremely difficult to eradicate, because it would require a society composed of such materials as are not to be found without admixture; a society where all who are not christians, must at least be gentlemen, or if neither—philosophers.

Some praters are so full of their own gabble, and so fond of their own discord, that they would not suspend their eternal monotonies, to hear the wit of Sheridan, or the point of Swift; one might as well attempt to stop the saw of a task-working stone cutter by the melodies of an Æolian harp. Others again there are, who hide that ignorance in silent gravity, that these expose by silly talk; but they are so coldly correct, and so methodically dull, that any attempt to raise the slumbering sparks of genius, by means of such instruments, would be to stir up a languishing fire with a poker of ice. There is a third class, forming a great majority, being a heavy compound of the two former, and possessing many of the properties peculiar to each; thus they have just ignorance enough to talk amongst fools, and just sense enough to be silent amongst wise men. They have no vivacity in themselves, nor relish for it in another; to attempt to keep up the ball of conversation with such partners, would be to play a game of fives against a best of feathers.

VARIOUS KINDS OF READERS.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

Some read so slowly that they divide every word from which follows, and become not only tedious but unintelligible. The finest composition is destroyed by the disjoining mode of enunciation; and I never hear orators but I am reminded of the antique Roman inscription, where every word on the stone is separated by a nail's head.

BAWLERS.

These persons of strong lungs and weak intellects, are more fitted to be town criers than orators; loudness and not articulation, seems the glory of such self-appointed heralds. It may truly be said of such modern senators, that they are so loud that they cannot be heard; and to them may be applied, in a direct sense, the proverb, that "We cannot see the wood for the trees." The ear of a deaf man is more easily penetrated by distinctness than loudness.

THE EMPHATIC.

Those readers seem afraid that the audience may not understand the author, so lay a stress on every word with almost equal force; and to use a vulgar expression, "*hammer* things into your heart." Such men may be said to read always in *Italic*.

THE RAPID.

These gentlemen seem to wish to finish their job as soon as they can, and would excel were a premium offered for expedition, in the performance of their task. These orators, sometimes, unfortunately, are church orators: and if they are employed in more than one place of worship they seem to gallop over the town with the same expedition they use in the service of the liturgy.

THE DRAMATIC.

These persons seem to consider reading as acting, and if any dialogue lies in their way, their imitations of the characters become truly ridiculous, or at least, it requires the utmost judgment; for unnatural tones must, of course, be used, and the reader's voice be put often in a masquerade.

THE CARELESS.

These men read every thing as if they contemned the writer and his subject, "and sleep themselves to make their hearers sleep." A newspaper, a sermon, a senator's speech, are all one to them, and the frequent yawn of the reader is as frequently communicated to the audience. Swift's flapper here would be of great use.

WHISPERERS.

These men betray great weakness of nerves, a tenuity of voice, and great modesty or shyness, and appear to be unwilling that the audience should partake of its communications. Such persons should be confined to sick rooms, as envoys extraordinary between the nurse and the physician.

MONOTONISTS.

These species of orators, more common than the rest, and often partaking of the faults of all, confound all distinctions of composition. The pathetic, the declamatory, the apostrophe, the narrative, &c. are all amalgamated into one mass. Such unvaried monotony reminds one of the church warden, who *beautified* a church, by one regular and universal whitewash. The various colours displayed of the figures and fields of the ancient coat of arms that adorned the walls, and gratified the ancient gentry of the neighborhood, were all hidden in one broad and monotonous fall of snow.

MEDICAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Weak Sight.—Beat up a drachm of alum in the white of an egg, and smear the eye-brow and eye-lid with the mixture every night.

Treatment of the Piles.—For this very disagreeable and inconvenient disorder, it will be necessary to take gentle laxative and purgative medicines; as sulphur, cream of tartar, and confection of senna; but the patient must avoid drastic purgatives, and above all *aloes* in any shape. The following, called sulphur confection, will be found to be, perhaps the best medicine that can be prescribed for this complaint:—Mix together in a glass or marble mortar, half an ounce of sulphur, two ounces of confection of senna, three drachms of saltpetre in powder, and as much syrup of orange as will give the whole a proper consistence. One or two drachms of this, or a piece of the size of a nutmeg is to be taken twice or thrice a day, so as to keep the bowels open.

To remove Chilblains.—Take an ounce of white copperas, dissolved in a quart of water, and occasionally apply it to the affected parts. This will ultimately remove the most obstinate blains. N B. This application must be used before they break, otherwise will do injury.

For Burns and Scalds.—Mr. Cleghorn, a brewer in Edinburgh, has treated burns and scalds with success, by applying, in the first place, vinegar, until the pain abates: secondly, an emollient poultice: and thirdly, as soon as any secretion of matter or watery fluid appears, by covering the sore with powdered chalk.

For small Cuts and Wounds.—Moisten a piece of lint with a saturated solution of copal gum in ether, and apply over the injured part. Moisten it once or twice a day, by pouring a sufficient quantity over it without removing the lint. If it be a cut, care should be taken to bring the edges together, when the application from its stiffening quality will keep them in that state. A bandage may also be applied; but when the mischief is not extensive, it is unnecessary.

To remove Warts.—Nitrated silver (lunar caustic) cures those troublesome excrescences, called Warts, in an extremely simple and harmless manner. The method of using it is to tip the end of the caustic in a little water, and to rub it over the warts. In the course of a few times, by doing so they will be gone. The muriate of ammoniac (salammoniac) is likewise a very useful remedy. "Out of twenty years' practice," says a medical correspondent in the Monthly Magazine, "I never knew the above remedies to fail."

A Remedy for Corns.—Roast a clove of garlic on a live coal, or in hot ashes; apply it to the corn, and fasten it on with a piece of cloth, the moment before going to bed. It softens the core to such a degree, that it loosens and wholly removes the corn in two or three days, however inveterate; afterwards wash the foot with warm water: in a little time the indurated skin, that forms the horny mass of the corn, will disappear, and leave the part as clean and smooth as if it never had been attacked by any disorder. It is right to renew the application two or three times in twenty-four hours.

Indian Cure for the Tooth-ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire, and burn it for some time, till it becomes reduced almost to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it.

To prevent the Tooth-ache.—Rub well the teeth and gums with a hard tooth-brush, using the flower of sulphur as a tooth-powder, every night on going to bed—and if it is done after dinner it will be best; this is an excellent preservative to the teeth, and devoid of any unpleasant smell.

A radical Cure for the Tooth-ache.—Use as a tooth powder the Spanish snuff called Sibella, and it will clean the teeth as well as any other powder, and totally prevent the tooth-ache; make a regular practice of washing behind the ears with cold water every morning, the remedy is infallible.

To Make the Teeth white.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

To sweeten the Breath.—Take two ounces of Terra Japonica; half an ounce of sugar-candy, both in powder. Grind one drachm of the best ambergris with ten grains of pure musk; and dissolve a quarter of an ounce of clean gum tragacanth in two ounces of orange-flower water. Mix all together, so as to form a paste, which roll into pieces of the thickness of a straw. Cut these into pieces, and lay them in clean paper. This is an excellent perfume for those whose breath is disagreeable.

Sting of a wasp.—Wash the parts with spirits of ammonia, and wrap a piece of linen about, steeped in spirits of wine. If the pain continues six hours, put on a hot poultice of bread and milk, and continue it for two or three days, changing the poultice every four hours.

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

From Doddridge's "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the West."

As connected with the history of the Indian Wars of the Western Country, it may not be amiss to give an explanation of the term "Indian Summer."

This expression, like many others, has continued in general use, notwithstanding its original use has been forgotten. A backwoodsman seldom hears this expression, without feeling a chill of horror, because it brings to his mind the painful recollection of its original application. Such is the force of the faculty of association in human nature.

The reader must here be reminded, that, during the long continued Indian wars sustained by the first settlers of the Western Country, they enjoyed no peace excepting in the winter season, when, owing to the severity of the weather, the Indians were unable to make their excursions into the settlements. The onset of winter was, therefore, hailed as a jubilee by the early inhabitants of the country, who, through the spring and the early part of the fall, had been hemmed up in their little uncomfortable forts, and subjected to all the distresses of the Indian war.

At the approach of winter, therefore, the farmers, excepting the owner of the fort, removed to their farms, with the joyful feelings of a tenant of a prison, on recovering his release from confinement. All was bustle and hilarity in preparing for winter, by gathering in the corn, digging potatoes, fattening hogs, and repairing the cabins—To our forefathers, the gloomy months of winter were more pleasant than the zephyrs of spring and the flowers of May.

It, however, sometimes happened, that, after the apparent onset of winter, the weather became warm; the smoky time commenced, and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian Summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare. The melting of the snow saddened every countenance—the warmth of the sun chilled every heart with horror. The fear of another visit from the Indians, and of being driven back to the detested fort, was painful in the highest degree, and this distressing apprehension was frequently realized.

Toward the latter part of February, we commonly had a fine spell of open warm weather, during which the snow melted away. This was denominated the "Pawwawing days," from the supposition that the Indians were then holding their war councils for the purpose of planning their spring campaigns into the settlements. Sad experience taught us that in this conjecture we were not often mistaken.

LORD BYRON.

A book entitled "Lord Byron's Conversations," has been received, and is about to be printed at New York. The conversations were held in Italy, and committed to paper by one of the poet's companions. The following extracts have been given, with others not more to table.

Calling on him the next day, we found him, as was sometimes the case, silent, dull, and sombre. At length he said:—

"Here is a little book somebody has sent me about Christianity, that has made me very uncomfortable: the reasoning seems to me very strong; the proofs are very staggering. I don't think you can answer it, Shelley; at least I am sure I can't; and what is more, I don't wish it."

"I am always getting new correspondents.—Here are three letters just arrived, from strangers, all of them. One is from a French woman who has been writing to me off and on for the last three years. She is not only a blue-bottle, but a poetess, I suspect. Her object, in addressing me now she says, is to get me to write on the loss of a slave ship, the particulars of which she details.

"The second epistle is short, and in a hand I know very well: it is anonymous too. Hear what she says, 'I cannot longer exist without acknowledging the tumultuous and agonizing delight with which my soul burns at the glowing beauties of yours!'"

HIGH COURT OF WAGS.

NOVEMBER SITTING.

True copy of an extraordinary and very eminent SURGEON'S BILL, exhibited in the high court of wags, to found and confound a process.

WATERFORD, December 31st, 1823.

Mr. Dennis Doncover

In account with Mr. Surgeon Nicholas.

Sept. 2. Repairing your right arm, and setting it below your left shoulder,	1	12	0
Three new fingers to your left hand,	0	15	0
12.—One new toe to your left leg,	1	12	0
Taking out three of your old ribs, and putting in three new ones,	6	13	0
23.—Taking out your intestines, washing, turning, and putting them in again,	4	4	0
Nov. 4. Filling your old bones with hog's marrow,	4	14	0
Filling your veins with goat's blood,	3	3	0
15.—Mending your skull, and filling the empty place with ass's brains,	5	13	7
A new tongue, repairing your mouth, and altering your face,	2	4	6
21.—One new eye, and brightening the other,	4	1	7
Cleaning the foul parts of your heart,	1	8	8
Rubbing up your bad memory, and repairing your mind,	1	17	2
Dec. 8—A new cheek, and mending your windpipe,	3	13	9
A set of new lungs, placing them, and sundry repairs to your person,	1	17	3
(True copy) Total,	46	1s	9

The Doctor, by a borough process, having seized the unfortunate man, the following is a catalogue of his effects, which are to be sold at auction, by W. NEVERSEL, on Monday the 23d inst. The sale to begin at half past 12 in the forenoon.

Catalogue of the property of Dennis Doncover.

Lot 1. A copper cart-saddle, a leather hand-saw, two woollen frying pans, and a glass wheel-barrow.

2. Three pair of pea straw breeches, and a glass bedstead with superfine copper hangings.

3. One deal coal-grate, with a paper smoke-jack, a mahogany poker, a feather tea kettle, and a pair of gauze bellows.

4. An iron feather bed, six pair of brass boots, and a steel night-cap.

5. One pewter looking glass, a buck-skin warming pan, a calamancho hog trough, and a pinch back swill tub.

6. Four sheep-skin milk pails, a wheat straw gimlet, a leather hatchet, a dimity coal box, and sundry other necessary kitchen requisites.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage, in crossing "deep hollow," near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and although the descent was from thirty to forty feet, no one was seriously injured. The Editor of the Chronicle has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

"We left Rochester in the stage at 8 P. M. perfectly dark—no lamps—and ten passengers; myself the only female. We had proceeded little more than a mile and a half from the village when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulf about seventy-feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet—the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard—the top was broken through, and we went over and over again and again, till we rested on a small level, where a stone breast-work, a foot or two in height, had been made.—That corner of the stage in which I sat stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came on me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful pressure. It was dark as it ever is, and it rained violently.—Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves two or three stepped upon me, and one climbed out by resting his foot upon my head. All but myself at last were extricated, and I from the shock had lost the power of moving; besides, the sand and earth poured in upon me so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out "where is the lady," and others replying "she is dead." For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last a man found, in the darkness, where I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate; for we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genessee, which was, in fact, only a few rods from us, and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet. When we rested it was just on the brink of another descent of nearly 40 feet, at the bottom of which was a stream, with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day-light, and therefore know. Had we gone over the little breast work, our death had been inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour, not daring to move at all, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought, and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house, where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewistown, a distance of 80 miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel. Not a bone was broken except the poor horses ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us—no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot."

COLLECTANEA.

The custom of dressing the graves of the dead with flowers is prevalent throughout all Germany. Every little mound resembles a flower bed. The weeds are carefully pulled up, and daisies, evergreens and violets are planted in this consecrated earth. On the centre of one, the grave of a daughter, was seen amid-st the varied blossoms a solitary lily; it was tied to a little stick to support its languishing head from the violence of the wind.—Need we say after this, that this delicate tribute to the memory of a child, was reared by the hands of the mother!

Nothing is better adapted to give the last polish to the education of a young man than the conversation of virtuous and accomplished women.—Their society serves to smooth the rough edges of our character, and to mellow our tempers. In short, the man who has never been acquainted with females of the better class is not only deprived of many of the purest pleasures, but also will have little success in social life; and I should not like to be connected by the bonds of friendship with the man who has a bad opinion and speaks ill of the female sex in general.

The following anecdote of General La Fayette, (as is remarked by the biographer who records it,) may justly be put in comparison with that told of Alexander the Great and his Physician:—On the day of the grand Federation, in the Champ de Mars, (fourth of July, A. D. 1790)—a period at which he knew himself to have been marked out as a victim by the Jacobins—acting as the chief of the National Guards, and giving his orders in the midst of the vast multitude, he was observed to be in a profuse perspiration from heat and fatigue. A man whom nobody recognised, suddenly forced his way through the crowd, approached him with a bottle in one hand, and a glass in the other, and cried out—"General, you are warm, drink this," filling the glass at the same time. La Fayette reached it, gazed at the man for a moment, and then swallowed the draught with an unaltered countenance. The man instantly disappeared, and the crowd applauded, sensible of his risk and magnanimity.

From a Chinese Book, entitled "Sino Li Sino;" translated by A. Julien.

An Effectual Cure.—There was, in a certain house, a child who was constantly screaming, and annoying every body. At last a physician was sent for, who gave him a draught, and, desirous of ascertaining the calming effects of his potion, stayed in the house during the night. After some time, hearing no more crying, he exclaimed, "the child is cured." "Yes," was the reply; "the child cries no more, but the mother is weeping."

The use of a Tea-kettle.—A scholar, who was reading at night, heard a thief breaking through the wall of his house. Happening to have a tea-kettle with boiling water before the fire, he took it up, and placing himself by the side of the wall, waited for the thief. The hole being made, a man thrust his feet through, when the scholar immediately seized them, and began to bathe them with boiling water. The thief screamed and sued for mercy; but the scholar replied very gravely, "stop till I have emptied my tea-kettle."

An attentive observer recently remarked, on opening an oyster, a shining matter, of a bluish light, resembling a star, about the centre of the shell, which appeared to proceed from a small quantity of real phosphorus. On being taken from the animal, it extended to nearly half an inch in length, and when immersed in water, seemed in every respect the same as the phosphorus obtained from bones, &c. The oyster itself was perfectly alive and fresh, consequently the light could not proceed from any decomposition of the shell or animal, but must have resulted from some other source. On submitting this apparent phosphorous to a high magnifier, it was found to consist of three different sorts of animalcules, one of which had no less than 48 legs attached to a slender body, a black spot on the head, which was evidently its only eye, and the back exactly resembling that of an eel when deprived of an outer coating. The second insect, Polypheme, had also a solitary eye, and numerous feet, a nose resembling that of a dog, and a body made up of several rings. The third was very different, having a speckled body, a head resembling a fowl's, with a tuft of hair on both sides. Each of those extraordinary insects was beautifully luminous, and altogether resembled a bluish star.—*Conchologist's Companion.*

EXCESSIVE USE OF SULPHUR.

Professor Olmsted, in a geological excursion in the county of Wake, (N. C.) met with the following fact, which we present in his own words:—"At Mrs. Thompson's, where I dined, I saw a fellow creature whose sufferings made me truly thankful even for my own imperfect health. He was a son of Mrs. T. and nearly fifty years of age. When I came into the porch, he was sitting before the entrance in an elbow chair, surrounded with pillows, with no clothing but a frock of linen, that came half way down his knees. The ghastly image of death was imprinted on every part of his emaciated frame. The bones of his arms and legs were hardly covered with flesh, and the joints of the knees, and the largest joints of the fingers, were increased to an enormous size. His knees were drawn together beyond the power of separation, shortening the left leg so that nothing but the toes touched the floor. The hands were forcibly and irremoveably fixed to the breast, the distorted fingers being bent backward, forming an arch over the swollen mound at the joints. A little motion with the ends of the fingers, was all the sufferer could produce; and I was much impressed with the insensibility of man to his ordinary blessings, when I saw this poor invalid, call several times for a servant to brush off a fly that was biting his legs unmolested.—On his back was a large running sore, which his friends were uncertain whether to ascribe to disease, or to the effects of lying so long in a horizontal and immoveable posture. The daily dressing of this sore, which was performed while I was present, gave him no great pain, that he was unable to sit up a moment after it was completed. Three servants took him up with all possible care, and laid him on the bed: while the excruciating misery which this gentle movement produced, filled the mouth of the sufferer with groans and entreaties.—Here he lay, bewailing his lot in a hollow, piteous tone, and crying, "Oh that thou wouldst hide me in the grave, that thou wouldst keep me secret, until thy wrath be past!" On inquiring the cause of his sufferings, I was told that, three years ago, being afflicted with rheumatism he took the advice of a quack to attempt its cure by enormous doses of sulphur. With this view, he mixed a pound of sulphur with five quarts of water, and

stirring it, took half a pint three times a day, until he had taken six pounds of sulphur. Soon after, commenced the pain and distortion of his limbs, which had subjected him to increasing and excruciating sufferings ever since.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A Voice in behalf of the Oppressed.

The object of all governments, is to secure the rights and privileges of the people—to preserve the weak from the evil dispositions of the strong—and to see that justice is done alike to the wealthy and the miserable. In the hope of obtaining such desirable ends, men, having agreed to sacrifice certain rights which pertain to them in their natural or uncivilized state, have associated together, for mutual convenience and fellowship, and vested the execution of the laws required for the maintenance of order, in the hands of individuals supposed to be worthy of such a trust. Of the great multitude of reasons why we should be peculiarly grateful to the Giver of all good, there is none which should operate more powerfully on us than this—That our government has in general held a deservedly high character for the faithful discharge of its obligations to the citizens, and has not ceased to be looked to with a confidence of hope, by all who have suffered oppression, or been hardly dealt with. In one point, however, we are forced to regret that her brightness is shorn of its beams. Formerly, when the kings of the earth bore with an iron-rule on the subjects to their power, there was an asylum to which they might flee—a land where the voice of the tyrant was not heard—where the soul of man was at liberty to offer to the Supreme Being, the incense of its humble adoration, according to the dictates of his will, without dread of offending, or without incurring personal danger.

It was to *this country* that our forefathers fled—they sought *here* for freedom of mind—they endeavoured to escape from the Egypt of the world, that they might worship the God of their fathers according to that law which he had inscribed in their hearts. It was not for worldly advantage that they gave up their beloved homes and friends—it was not for perishable treasures that they faced the perils of the ocean and the wilderness; but it was that they might have an opportunity of laying up those treasures which the "moth doth not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal."

From the commencement of the Society of Friends, to the passing hour, they have uniformly declared, that they deem it inconsistent with the injunction and example of that Blessed One who came "not to kill but to *save*," to go to war, or to bear arms, directly or indirectly. They have, throughout, endeavoured to live by the rule of that *Gospel* which is placed in the spirit of every one for his good, and which was so fully practised by our Saviour and by his Apostles, whose lives were the best commentary on the doctrines they taught. The consequence of their deep conviction of the importance of obeying the monitions of this Gospel, has been, that they have separated themselves from "the world," in dress and language, no less than in many other particulars, "for conscience sake," or, in other words, because they feel it to be a solemn and unavoidable duty. This, unfortunately, does not seem generally known to the mass of their brethren and fellow citizens, many of whom look on it as an assumption of peculiar character, or as an affectation of uncommon sanctity.

In the same way, the ability to pay a fine for the refusal of a military service, is thought to be a sufficient reason why they should be *compelled* to do so, and persons not understanding that the *value* of the money would not be a moment's consideration, if the breach of a *positive command*, of no less an authority than the SAVIOUR whom ALL Christians *profess* to worship, were not the consequence, were it willingly paid. "Ye have heard that it hath been said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, *that ye resist not evil*: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." "Ye have heard it said, thou shalt love thy neighbour and hate thine enemy: but I say unto you, *love your enemies; bless them* that *curse you; do good* to them that *hate you*; and *pray* for those that *despitefully use* and *persecute* you." There is no no liberty of which the people of these states are so zealously careful, as that which they term freedom of conscience, or religious liberty. This is usually interpreted liberty of thinking, untrammelled as to matters of faith and worship, so that no man is held accountable for differing in opinion from his neighbour.

Were any religious test proposed or insisted on, doubtless this government would be convulsed to its centre. The idea of any constraint, or the forcing down any set of opinions, has ever been horrible to the minds of free Americans. Is it not somewhat singular, that those who are so tenacious of their own "religious liberty," should resolve on *destroying* that of a large body of their fellow citizens? Is it not strange that they would *force Friends* to think as they do, *because* they have the power? Is it not inconsistent with every principle of that character which we call our *Constitution*, to say, that a man *shall do* that which has been for ages declared by the son of God to be wrong, and which his servants are hourly declaring, can *never be right*? Lawyers say, that an act is null and void which is in contradiction to the divine law, as declared in the Scriptures.—Had the axiom been oftener acted on, how much wrong, injustice, and oppression, which has been suffered by those who endeavour to live by that "divine law," would have been spared. Alas! that those who are desirous of being esteemed the firmest friends of liberty should invade the sanctuary of religion—should endeavour to trample out the fire which has been kindled, and efface the very law of God himself!—that *they* should talk of *conscience*, and strive to force others into actions which their consciences condemn!—that they should boast of freedom, and struggle to fetter the very soul of man in its obedience to the injunctions of its God! Yet so it is in this free and happy land, the original resting-place of those who lived not by the sword, but wished to dwell under the sovereignty of that Prince whose natal hour was hailed by the blessed anthem, "PEACE on earth: GOOD WILL TO ALL MEN."

It is possible that some, who are, in a general sense, well-wishers to the peaceable, may not understand why our "voice" is now lifted up: there are some who may suppose that a temporary, or sinister motive prompts this appeal to "all who call themselves Christians." Many are really ignorant *how much* and *how often* the members of Friends' Society suffer; for, as they strive "to possess themselves in patience," and look to Him, who is "able and willing," for redress, multitudes of injuries are received, and acts of oppression perpetrated which are not made subjects of common conversation. Therefore, we now call the attention of our fellow men, that they may understand how much they are aggrieved, and how hardly they are used, hoping that a sense of the barbarous injustice exercised towards them, will excite the sympathy of every honest mind in their favor, while those of other denominations, who hold the injunctions of the Gospel as a sufficient reason for their conduct, will aid in procuring the redress to which they are so fairly entitled.

By the existing Military Laws, an officer is allowed to collect fines imposed on delinquents, by a summary process, which is not only injurious in itself, but liable to the most dreadful abuses. He is permitted to seize at discretion; and there is scarcely any appeal except to a *Military Court*.—But these men, in the execution of what is called their duty, are daily guilty of the rudest violations of liberty, and the grossest attacks upon property. They enter the dwelling or store of a mechanic, and forcibly seize an article worth fifty or a hundred dollars, to secure a fine of two dollars.—This property is disposed of at a constable's sale, appointed at an inconvenient time, in an obscure place, and as slightly announced as possible.—The goods are sold—bought in, frequently, by a friend of the seizer and seller, for a comparative trifle, and the miserable surplus of the proceeds offered to the person who has been thus dealt with, when it is well known that his conscience will no more permit him to receive *this*, than the original fine.

This is an evil of frequent occurrence; it is an oppression annually repeated; it is a sin against all that is right and just—against all the implied obligations of government—against the liberty of man—against the law of God! What is the name that should be given to such conduct? Is *robbery* too hard? Is *tyranny* too strong? Is *barbarous oppression* unmerited? Suppose a free-born American in a country governed by a king—living in proper submission to existing laws—paying his taxes, and living throughout as an upright and worthy citizen. Then let us fancy that a law is passed declaring that every man *shall* acknowledge the *kingly* form of government the *best* and most excellent, and the republican rule *despicable*; would we not contemn the feeble heart that would give up his true feelings—his conviction of the right—or who would acknowledge it indirectly, by paying a fine for his refusal? Does not every proud American heart swell with indignation at the thought of such a trial? He would spurn the concession—he would refuse all acknowledgement—he would suffer all privation—he would die the death of a martyr, before he would yield! Suppose *this* man *thus* deprived of his property. We should say he was robbed—trampled on—tyrannized over! Thus are *Friends* situated.—They cannot acknowledge as right, what they *know* and feel to be wrong. They will not (God aiding) betray their trust; but they must appeal to him; they must call on christian men to know whether they are willing to countenance such trying and unnecessary injustice. It may be asked why the "Friends" should wish to be freed from military service entirely, or on what they found their claim to such an exemption? To the first, an explicit answer has been given, and we may add to what has been said relating to the second part, that they have, in justice, a larger claim than any other body of people. They have always been conspicuous in every thing which constitutes good citizens, and remarkable for their exertions in the cause of suffering humanity. The effects of their principles are to be seen in this—that the members of this society are never a burthen to the commonwealth, notwithstanding they contribute a full proportion for the support of the poor. In times of public distress, when sickness or fire are destroying the lives and property of their neighbours, their activity and zeal are proverbial. Whenever called upon for the performance of a civil duty, not incompatible with conscience, they are found to be as faithful and disinterested, as unwearied and constant, in discharging their duty. We do not pretend to assert that they are exclusively good, but that they are deserving the highest commendation for the consistent uprightness of their demeanour. If we enquire at the criminal courts, or examine the prisons, we rarely or never find members of this community there, for trial or punishment. Of their poor, we have already mentioned that the public know nothing, because they are supplied and provided for by their immediate brethren. If the tree is to be known by its fruits, surely those who are candid must agree that such fruit is of the best, and that a high obligation exists from the commonwealth to this people, who give to those around them such excellent examples of temperance, sobriety, industry and fidelity in public or private business. They might hope that those who differ entirely from them in opinion, would bear testimony in their favour, so far as to prevent them from being trodden down and abused, because they do not feel at liberty to resist.

But those who look at them only in one way, ask, who would defend the country, were all men of their mind who inhabit it? Who would save us from invasion and robbery from abroad? In the minds of such persons, God is forgotten. They seem not to know the gracious promise he has so often made to those who "put their trust in him." If men would but yield obedience to his laws, they need not "fear the power of any adversary," and might rest secure of the succour and protection of "the ancient of days" of Him who "is mighty to save." It is thus that Friends believe, and if we look to the early history of this state, we shall find, that for a period of seventy-five years, while the government was administered in this spirit, peace undisturbed, prosperity unbroken, liberty unstained, was universally enjoyed in our borders, Historians look to this period with astonishment, and call it wonderful! We look back to it in heart-felt gratitude, as a demonstration that the truth is for us, and that the circumstance is not wonderful, seeing that God was with his people. We are well aware that it is hard for men of the world to comprehend the motives of Friends, or rightly to appreciate all their actions. The profession of Christianity, according to the precepts and examples of the founder of their faith, is too highly elevated in its character to be understood by those who live not by its rules. They know, however, by experience, that "the Godly, in Christ Jesus, must suffer persecution;" they daily feel that they are maltreated, and misrepresented by evil tongues; they have been aided to these ills; and we hope for a more enlightened time, when those who are willing to do mischief, shall be ashamed to do it under the form of *law*.

The question at issue now, is, whether Christians of other denominations are still willing to lend their aid to the subversion of *their own* rights. Whether they will allow the proper administration of the laws to be superseded by military violence? Whether they will throw away their rights to an impartial trial before their fellow citizens, and rest content with the dictations of a court martial? Whether they will assist in crushing the weak and unoffending, because they dare not, in any way, acknowledge *wrong* to be *right*. To allow mis-rule and abuse their sanction—lend to oppression their influence—permit their fellow citizens to be deprived of their property to pay for the feastings and luxury of militia officers, or to force *Friends* to act against their consciences, is the alternative, should citizens continue to support such views as have hitherto prevailed.

Therefore, all men who think they have souls, are solicited to reflect well on these matters, and determine whether they can feel at ease to countenance such monstrous and unjustifiable tyranny.—We beseech such persons to think well on this subject—to make the case their own—and to recollect, that, though the Almighty, is "patient and long suffering," he is sure to punish such as persevere in offending. We feel almost certain, that if our fellow citizens would duly consider the matter, they would unite in declaring their abhorrence of such cruelty, and we might confidently hope for the return of the reign of Justice.

However this address may appear, it is written by one who, though agreeing in opinion with the Society of Friends, never belonged to their body, and was educated an Episcopalian. Having had more than one opportunity of knowing and witnessing the evils deprecated, he has felt anxious to excite others to examine for themselves, which he is almost sure will induce them to feel similarly—for the character of their country—for the sufferings of the oppressed, and for the sacred liberty of CONSCIENCE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "The annual number of our horses is almost as much upon the increase as our population. The removal of the taxes has led to this consequence. In many counties a new speculation has recently arisen—that of parks or grazing farms for breeding horses and nothing else. In Cambridgeshire there is one of very great extent, and which annually sends forth a stock of very great value."

At the last Old Bailey Sessions (London) 25 prisoners, the greater part of whom had not attained the age of *twenty years*, were sentenced to be executed.

A "Royal National *Bath* Company," is to be formed in London, with a capital of from 250 to 300,000 pounds, for the purpose of erecting baths throughout London, to which all classes of its inhabitants may have access at a small cost.

A very judicious measure has been adopted in France with regard to the intended new coinage. A prize of 10,000 francs is offered for the best engraving of a head of his present Majesty; so that the common circulating coin of the country will not only render the countenance of the King familiar to his subjects, but will also serve as a memorial of the progress of the arts in France.

GOLDSMITH was astonished when the bookseller gave him five shillings a couplet for his delightful poem of *The Deserted Village*, when each line was fairly worth as many pounds; but an instance of liberality has occurred in Russia which really deserves recording. ALEXANDER PASKLIEKN, a young poet, has recently produced a work, which does not contain above six hundred lines, and for which he has received three thousand roubles, nearly one pound sterling per line!

A project is at present under consideration for uniting the Danube and the Elbe, by a canal to pass from Linz to the Moldau, a river in the south of Bohemia. A survey, for the purpose, has been made by an Austrian engineer: when this work is accomplished, a loaded boat will be enabled to pass from the German Ocean through the heart of Europe to the Black Sea.

It is probable that we shall soon receive some new and interesting details from the English travellers in the centre of Africa. A trunk was lately sent from Tripoli, in Barbary, full of manuscripts and papers, which is not to be opened till it arrives in London. Dr. Oudney, after preaching at Soudan, died from the climate, and Mr. Tocle also died of a fever at Kouka, in the kingdom of Bornou. Major Denham and Mr. Tyrwhitt were both there last May, while Lieutenant Chapperton was proceeding alone through Soudan, beyond the Nile of the Negroes.

Greek Newspapers.—The following newspapers are now published in Greece:—At Mesolonghi, the *Greek Chronicle* (in Greek); the *Greek Telegraph* (in several languages); at Hydra, the *Friend of the Laws* (in Greek); at Athens, the *Athens Free Press* (in Greek); at Psara, the *Psara Newspaper* (in Greek).

A chief-d'œuvre, painted by Rafaelle, the subject "The Tribute Money," was picked up the other day, at a broker's shop, for a few shillings.—The present proprietor has the modesty to ask for it, £10,000.

A Glasgow paper of the 9th ult. received by the Camillus, states that most of the cotton works in that town had been shut up for a month, and there was yet no prospect of the operative spinners coming to an understanding with their employers.—One proprietor had engaged weavers for his wheels—it was thought they would make good spinners by one week's practice.

A subscription is open in Liverpool, for the family of the late Mr. Saddler, Arcnaut; about 300 pounds sterling, has been given already.

A celebrated bandit, named Long Beard, alias Joyme, was recently taken and executed in Spain. On his journey from the prison to the gallows, he confessed that he had with his own hands, assassinated 120 individuals, and that he had actually buried a young woman alive!!!—His execution was delayed for some time after his arrest, in consequence of a threat of his brother Alfonzo, who swore that he would burn and destroy every thing if Joyme's life was taken.—Alfonzo, however, being killed in a fight, no further ceremony was used, but Joyme immediately hung up. Travelling still continues insecure through Murcia and Valentia; passengers are obliged to proceed in caravans or have a strong military escort, which is extremely expensive.

Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, in the preface of his work lately published, entitled, "Narrative of a pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary," &c. states that the expenses of his journey from Moscow to Irkutsk, which, by the route he went, was 6000 miles, certainly fell short of a guinea!"

A sum exceeding sixty thousand rupees, had been subscribed in Bengal on account of the fund for encouraging a permanent communication by steam vessels, between Great Britain and India.

Miaulis, the Greek Admiral, seeing the Government wanted money, collected all the remains of his own fortune, and distributed it amongst the captains and sailors. "If I die (said he) it will be useless to me, and if we are victorious, my country's safety will be to me an ample reward."

The famous General Mina has recovered his health in England. His English physicians would take no remuneration for their services.

REVEREND C. C. COLTON.

From the mysterious disappearance of the Rev. C. C. Colton, and the apprehensions which were entertained, in consequence, for his personal safety, we have great pleasure in hastening to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Havre, dated the 18th of September, from a gentleman to whom our best acknowledgments are due for his obliging communication:

"The noise which the Reverend C. C. Colton has made, as to his existence, is now completely done away with, as he landed here last week in the brig Peregrine, captain Clarke, from Boston, and the captain is now at my elbow; therefore I don't give the information on slight authority. He remained here two days, and went off to Paris.—While he remained in Boston, he went by a different name, and altogether his conduct seemed very mysterious. The name were his habits here. No one knew where he lodged. He had plenty of gold, which he always carried about him; avowed his being the author of "Lacon," and during the whole passage employed his time in writing. If he should be recognised in Paris, it will of course be in all the papers."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

(Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.)

The venerable ELIAS HICKS, arrived in this city, on Saturday last. He spoke in Pine-street, the next day in the morning, and in Arch-street, in the afternoon. The Meeting was very crowded each time.

The ship Nancy, Capt. Selby, belonging to Mr. Coulter, merchant of this city, was destroyed by fire at Gibraltar, on the 19th Sept. This accident occurred through the carelessness of the steward. A small part of the Cargo was saved.

The Fredericksburg Herald states that a letter has been received by the Mayor of that city from General La Fayette, in which he proposes to dine with the citizens of Fredericksburgh on the 20th inst.

Samuel Humphreys, Esq. has been elected President of the Corporation of the District of Southwark, in the room of Dr. Sutherland, resigned.

Mr. Joseph Weaver, Jr. Sheriff of Delaware County, on Saturday last, received the death warrant of Michael Monroe, alias James Wellington. He is to be executed on Friday the 17th of December next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

A white infant was found drowned on Tuesday morning, at Morton's wharf, below Walnut-street. The body was much lacerated, and appeared to have lain in the water some time.

The discourse concerning the Influence of America on the Mind, delivered by C. J. INGERSOLL, Esq. before the American Philosophical Society, on the 18th of October of last year, has been reprinted in London.

The elegant packet ship Algonquin, capt. Dixey, attracted as much admiration at Liverpool as at Philadelphia, and it is calculated that, altogether, not less than *twenty thousand persons* have inspected her cabins.

A coloured woman named Ann Thomas, who was supposed for some time to have been in a state of derangement, was found on Sunday last, dead, suspended from the top of a very lofty tree, ninety feet high, in a wood near Grubtown, Bristol Township, Pa. in a state of entire nakedness.

Upwards of five and a half miles of gas pipes are laid down in the city of New York; the company intend to light early in the month of January. The length of the gas pipes in the city of London exceed 1,200 miles.

The arm chest of the U. S. schr. *Wild Cat*, which vessel has been so long missing, has been picked up on Cape Florida by an Indian. There is too much reason, therefore, to conclude that she has been lost, and that her officers and crew have perished.

The Niagara Sentinel, of Nov. 5th, says, the weather for many days has continued very cold. Ice has been formed three or four inches thick, and the ground has become so hard as to bear up the weight of cattle and horses.

It is stated that there are but sixteen presbyterian clergymen in the State of Alabama. It has a population of 200,000.

On the 19th October, General Gaines arrived at Detroit from his tour of examination to the northern posts of Mackinac, Sault de St. Marie, and Green Bay. After inspecting the troops and barracks at Detroit, he departed next day for Buffalo.

Col. M'Rea declines accepting the office of Surveyor General of Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, from which Gen. Rector was lately removed, and it was expected the latter would be reinstated in the office by the President.

The Baltimore Telegraph says, that the President of the United States intends to reward that meritorious officer, General Boyd, with the collectorship of Salem, in Massachusetts.

A new Society of Christians has been formed at Manchester, England, who profess as one of their leading tenets, to wear sky-blue stockings and orange coloured shoes.

The Chillicothe Times, of the 4th inst. contains the following paragraph: "The Hon. NINIAN EDWARDS passed through this place on Saturday last, on his return home."

A Mr. Lewis, of New York has invented a pencil which sharpens itself and is effectually secured from breaking in the pocket—when the lead is put into the case there is no further trouble until it is entirely *used up*.

In Middlefield, Otsego county, New York, an establishment has been formed by some young ladies for the manufacture of imitation Leghorns, and they have already been so successful as to undersell, advantageously, the traders in the regular article. They supply the surrounding country at a cheaper rate, and equal quality, than the merchants can afford.

"Logan, the Indian Chief," was murdered by James Hudson, and the murderer sentenced to death, at Indianapolis, last month.

The Alum Pond Factory, together with a grist mill and store, situated in Burrillville, and owned by David Wilkinson, Esq. of Pawtucket, R. I. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 28th ultimo. Loss estimated at $10,000.

His excellency Governor Van Ness has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 3d of December to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, throughout the state of Vermont.

Upon a moderate calculation, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds of alum are used annually by the London bakers.

A letter from a Missionary among the Choctaws, dated Nainah Ikhunnah, Sept. 30th, announces the death of Mr. Mosely, one of the Missionaries at that place.

De Witt Clinton has been elected Governor of New York, by a majority of 17,192 over Colonel Young.

The Governor of Matanzas has pledged himself, "to contribute to the utmost to the extermination of the pirates."

Among the biographical works extant are circumstantial Lives of Adam and Noah!

The Banks of New York have come to the unanimous determination to cross all Counterfeit Notes that may be offered to them in payment or on deposit. This measure was evidently called for by the great number of spurious notes in circulation, most of which, when thrown out by the Banks, are returned, and again put in circulation.

Lexington, (Ky.) Oct. 20.—Mr. Wm. Smith, a native of Germany, a peaceable and good mechanic of this town, a white smith by trade, was struck with a brick bat on the head on Saturday evening last, and died the next day. The murderer is said to be a young man by the name of Hiram Steele, who has since absconded.

The Trenton Federalist of Monday says, that the Legislature of New Jersey is so overwhelmed with applications for "private acts, incorporations, banks, and divorces," that there is no telling when it will break up.

A MS. copy of the Digest of the Laws of Louisiana, just completed by Edward Livingston, Esq. in compliance with the directions of the Legislature of that state, was destroyed by a fire that made considerable progress in the apartments occupied by Mr. L. at the house No. 66 Broadway, New York, last week. The object of the Digest is to do away, as far as practicable, the technicalities and uncertainty of law, long since become proverbial.

Sir Walter Scott's new novel, "Tales of the Crusaders," was expected to appear in London about the end of this month.

Don Pablo Obregon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Mexican United States to the Government of the United States, arrived in Washington city, on Monday afternoon.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of New York to ascertain the amount of defalcations on the part of Mr. Holly, one of the Canal Commissioners, have reported the sum of thirty thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-one cents.

The Governor of New-Jersey has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday the 9th of December, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

Within a few weeks, no less than six lumber yards, and carpenter shops, have been set fire to in the city of New-York.

The Salem, (Mass.) paper states that a shoemaker's shop in Saugus, was burnt down on Friday week, and two brothers, by the name of Batts, owners of the shop, perished in the flames.

On the 3d inst. the dwelling house of Chloe, (a colored woman) residing on the farm of Mr. David Wallace, in Mill creek township, Pa. took fire in her absence and was entirely consumed; two children, one about four years of age, the other one year, were burnt to death. The little sufferers were found locked in each others embrace.

The venerable John Adams has subscribed $100 towards the Bunker Hill Monument.

The amount of Auction duties paid in Boston for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1824, was $5,645 25. There are twenty auctioneers, the highest paid $2,640 11, and the lowest paid $485.

Two summers since, the Small Pox was imported into St. Johns, N. B. by the ship Marcus Hill. A few weeks since, the master was convicted by a court of justice of wilful concealment of the disease, and found liable in a penalty of 220 pounds.

On the 29th of October the snow in Ashtabula, Ohio, was nine inches deep.

It appears from the Comptroller's report, recently submitted to the Legislature of New York, that there is a large surplus beyond the ordinary expenses of the government, and that the condition of the treasury will allow of the investment of 450,000 dollars.

A cavern has recently been discovered in the township of Lanark, in Upper Canada. It has not yet been thoroughly explored, but is said to be of great extent, and to contain an immense quantity of bones, chiefly of the Elk, Buffalo, and Moose Deer.

In the ship Triton, which sailed from Boston for Malta the 7th inst. several gentlemen went out passengers, intending to offer their services to the Greeks, and aid them in their war of independence, bearing with them recommendations to that government.

An arrival at Boston from Cape Haytien, gives the information that an invasion by the French was expected in the Spring, and the greatest preparations were making at the Cape, and throughout the Island, to repel them; every man capable of bearing arms was ordered to be put in requisition.

The following delicate and elegant toast was proposed by Mr. Madison, at the dinner to La Fayette, in the University of Virginia: "Liberty, which has Virtue for its guest, and Gratitude for its feast."

Rufus King, Esq. declines a re-election to the senate of the United States. A successor will be chosen by the new legislature of N. York, which will assemble in January.

Mr. George Arnold, merchant, of Gettysburg, who was robbed, on the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the 29th ult. received intelligence on Saturday last, that the man who robbed him, has been taken, and is lodged in jail in Belle-Air, Hartford county, Md. Mr A. has gone to the place to proceed in the prosecution. He estimates his loss at about $200, including his watch and clothing. Most of his papers were found, on the Sunday morning after the robbery.

Hopkinsville, (Ky.) Oct 22.—On Sunday last, as Doctor J. B. Hopson was riding on the road leading from Hopkinsville to Palmyra, about 8 miles from the former place, two or three guns were discharged at him at the same instant. He escaped unhurt, though his horse was shot down under him, and injured the Doctor's arm very much in the fall. No positive discovery has been made of the persons who attempted the murder.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 12th ult. contains an account of the negligent manner in which the interments in the Protestant Burial Ground in that city, are made. It is said, that after several heavy falls of rain, there were from eighteen to twenty inches of water on the surface of the ground, on which a great number of coffins were seen floating, and being agitated by the wind, and driven in different directions, knocking against each other. The dry weather and the hot sun in a measure caused the water to evaporate, and with it, of course, the miasma to be drawn into the atmosphere. It is supposed that the pernicious effect of it has contributed to the continuance of the epidemic which has caused so much desolation.

The Louisiana Advertiser announces the result of another duel in the following manner:—"It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of James Pierpont, Esq. deputy naval officer of the port of New Orleans. He was killed in a duel, about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ball of his antagonist having passed direct through his heart. There was in the deceased, united to elegance of person, a refined and highly cultivated mind, mellowed with more good nature than often falls to the lot of an individual. A sensibility too tender to bear up against the rude gales of adversity, he bent under them."

A case of some interest was decided on Monday week, in a Justices' Court of New-York. The plaintiff and her daughter went into the defendant's store in Chatham street, and selected two pieces of crape, for which the mother tended eleven dollars, the price agreed upon, in payment. The defendant objected to one of the notes, for two dollars, as being bad, and sent to a broker to inquire, who pronounced it counterfeit. The plaintiff thereupon stated that she had no more money, but gave her name and residence, which was at Bloomingdale. The defendant urged her to borrow the balance of two dollars, or he should not deliver the crapes, this the plaintiff declined to do, and requested the nine dollars might be returned to her—this the defendant refused, and insisted on retaining the goods and money until the whole contract was complied with. The plaintiff brought her action for the nine dollars, but was non-suited

The famous bone of contention, the Batture at New Orleans, lately sunk into the river, and disappeared. It was immensely valuable, being in front of the business part of the city, 700 feet long, and 200 wide. Three fourths of the wharf front of Canal-street was carried off. The whole of the batture to Canal-street was expected to disappear in a few days. The water is now from 30 to 70 feet where the land was ten feet above low water. It is thought all idea of building wharves must be abandoned.

Coal Trade.—The New-York Schuylkill Coal Company, are about establishing a regular water communication between Reading and that city.—A line of packets will sail at stated intervals from New-York, and enter the river Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and ascend the same, so as to unite with the canal boats near the locks at the Upper Ferry. The freight from New-York to Philadelphia, will not exceed 1 dollar 75 cents per ton.—The merchants and manufacturers of Berks and Schuylkill counties, will have a choice of two of the best markets in the United States.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercantile House at St. Salvador to a gentleman in Boston, dated 19th Sept.

"There have been great rejoicings in consequence of information of the recognition of the Brazils by the government of the United States. Lord Cochrane was here when the orders from the Emperor at Rio, came for all the forts and ships of war to fire a national salute. The American flag was immediately hoisted forward and three salutes fired. The forts fired three salutes a day for three days in succession, and the city was brilliantly illuminated and fire works exhibited each evening.—There is no nation stands higher in the estimation of the Brazilians, than the American. Considering the importance of the trade between our country and this, we hope our government will avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of sending out a minister empowered to make a treaty; by which we may be placed on the footing of the most favored of nations—England now pays 15 per cent. duties while America pays 24 per cent."

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

The brig Adriana, Austin, 43 days from Pernambuco, arrived at Boston on Saturday. Capt. Austin brings information that on the 18th of August, Lord Cochrane, with several frigates and transports, from Rio Janeiro, appeared off Pernambuco; on the 7th of September landed about 3000 troops under the command of Gen. Leamer, about one mile south of that city. They were met on their way to the city, by the inhabitants, who fought the Emperor's troops with great bravery for five days, during which 500 mariners and sailors were landed from the fleet under Com. Jewett. The Pernambucians were at last overpowered, and made good their retreat to Olinda, (which place they held possession of at the last date.) while General Leamer and his troops marched into the city, and held quiet possession of it when the Adriana sailed.

By the brig Eliza at New-York, in 16 days from Havana, papers to the 23d ult. have been received. A letter from Puerto Principe, dated the 4th of Oct. from Pedro Pilon, gives an account of an expedition undertaken by him against the pirates of the neighboring coast. He collected 23 volunteers and sent them to Guaraja, the port of which was closed, until three boats were procured for the service, and a quantity of provisions and munitions obtained from the inhabitants. Soon after sailing they fell in with a launch and three boats, filled with pirates, and immediately commenced a fire of musquetry. The boats were speedily forsaken, and the pirates having gained the land, saved themselves by flight, all except three notorious fellows, who were captured, together with their arms, and an American flag!—The others still live to renew their inhuman practices.

The brig Sophronia, Capt. Jennings, has arrived at N. York, from Havana. Capt. J. has furnished the following confirmation of the late murders by the Pirates. Two days previous to his sailing, it was supposed, that a brig from New York, and two other vessels had been destroyed by pirates, and the crews murdered. To ascertain the truth, Capt. Jennings made inquiries on the subject, and from what he could learn, he found the vessels captured to be the brig Laura-Ann, of New York; brig Morning Star, of do.; and a brig from Baltimore, with passengers, bound to Havana, and that all their crews, &c. were murdered. It appears, says Capt. J. that the Laura-Ann was boarded by some piratical boats, between the Double-Headed Shot Keys and Matanzas; and that while the pirates were massacreing the crew, a boy made his escape into the forecastle, and worked his way into the hole, among her cargo of beef. The noise subsiding, and thinking all was over, he ventured upon deck, and found the crew all murdered, and the vessel on fire. By the help of a plank, or something buoyant, he reached the shore, and pursued his way to Matanzas.

A letter dated, Havana, Oct. 30, says, "I am sorry to say that the pirates have again appeared on this side of Cuba. The Laura-Ann, of New York, last from Montevideo, with jerked beef, has been taken, and all hands, except one, HUNG—the vessel burnt between this and Matanzas. The person who escaped, says, a brig and schooner were also taken—the PEOPLE ALL MURDERED. If piracy is to be suppressed, measures must be taken more efficient than any yet adopted by our government."

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mrs. Green, formerly known in this city, for the very respectable part she occupied in the drama, while engaged at the Chesnut-street Theatre, has again returned to public life, after an absence of many years, during which according to her address, she has suffered calamities too painful for repetition. She gave a Concert at Washington city, on Monday evening last, at which she was assisted by many of the best musicians, amateurs and professional gentlemen of the place.

Miss Kelly received very strong presumptive proof of the high place she holds in the estimation of the people of Boston, at her benefit lately. The house was the fullest of any since the days of Cooke—the proceeds amounted to upwards of 1000 dollars. Mr. Cooper is playing on the Boston boards; on Monday he performed Virginius.

The Baltimore Theatre closes next week, when the company return to this city. The Bride of Abydos was repeated for the 6th time on Wednesday night. This is said to be the most attractive play which the managers have given to the public for several seasons. The house has been fashionably attended on each representation, and the piece received with increased approbation.

At the Park Theatre, New-York, Miss Kelly appeared under a re-engagement, on Monday evening as Floretta, in the celebrated comic opera of the Cabinet. The next evening, Mr. Stephens, the smallest edition of a man who has ever appeared on any stage, (being 21 years old, 37 inches high, and weighing but 3½ lbs.) made his 2d essay before the public in the character of Tom Thumb. Mr. Watkins Burroughs, from the London theatres, made his first appearance in America, as Romeo, in Shakespear's tragedy of Romeo and Juliet, on Thursday night, and was again to appear this evening. At Chatham Garden, Mr. H. Williams was announced for the character of Frank Heartall in the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter, this evening—the Widow Cheerly, by Mrs. Williams, being the first of their engagement.

The Washington theatre is fitting up for a winter season.

It appears from the Montreal papers that four houses for theatrical exhibitions are erecting in that city.

The opening of Drury-lane theatre is deferred until Saturday, the 16th of October, when Mr. Elliston intends, on the first night, to present the public with a new piece, by the author of "*Pride shall have a fall.*"

A new romantic piece, entitled "The Bashful Man," was brought forward at the English Opera House, London, in the middle of September. The principal hint of the piece is said to be taken from a sketch in one of the Essayists—Cumberland's Observer, we believe. It was got up to exhibit the peculiar talents of *Matthews*, which object is effected by it, without the inevitable inconveniences of a mere monologue. The author is Moncrieff.

The fate of Iturbide has already been seized by an English playwriter as the subject of a drama, which is now in preparation at the Royal Coburgh Theatre, London. Great attention is to be paid to scenic propriety, and for this purpose much care has been taken to procure accurate drawings of Mexican landscape.

It is said that a melo-dramatic romance is now in preparation, intended for one of the winter theatres, founded on that poem in *Lallah Rookh*, by Mr. T. Moore, *The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*. The author is at present justly popular, having produced some of the very best melo-dramas now in use on the British stage; and if the forthcoming piece bear any similitude to its great original, he may calculate on a very favourable reception in the theatrical world.

TALMA.—The *Universal Gazette of Lyons* says, the acting of TALMA attracts to the great theatre there a truly extraordinary crowd of spectators.—According to the returns made to the Authorities, more than 10,000 strangers had arrived in Lyons, to enjoy the display of the talents of this great actor. At his last performance the saloon was filled four hours before the rising of the curtain, and the receipts exceeded 7 000 francs.

Mr. Kean at Limerick, Ireland.—On the 15th of Sept. (his first night,) "the house before the rising of the curtain presented a respectable audience;" but on Tuesday, when he played Shylock, "the appearance of the house was wretched, almost beyond precedent, the theatre not being one-fourth full." On Wednesday the play was Othello, and "the audience did not on the whole consist of two hundred persons." The Stranger was the play for Thursday, when "the benches were nearly empty;" and on Friday, after Mr. Kean appeared as Octavian "to a very thin house," the Manager came forward and informed the audience, that the attempt had failed, and Mr. Kean, "with that feeling of liberality which distinguished him, had released him from the agreement, and given up his claim to £40 a night, which had been entered into for the week to come."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1824.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We were unavoidably obliged to defer the publication of "FLIGHTS OF FANCY, No. 3," in consequence of its length, but hope our correspondent Selim will excuse this omission, as, in lieu of it, we have given a place to his song.

"The MISANTHROPE" has been received, and we shall feel gratified by a continuance of "M's" favours. His productions can be dropped in the letter-box attached to the gate in the passage leading to our office, through which medium they will come safe to hand.

To "PASQUIN" we extend the right hand of friendship, wishing that he may continue to enjoy the blessings of health in his new abode, and heartily thanking him for the article he has had the kindness to send us.

We have several poetical effusions on file, which we intend inserting as soon as we can obtain sufficient room for them: and this declaration it is trusted will satisfy their authors that we have not forgotten or neglected them.

In the same laconic metre that we are asked by a "FRIEND TO THE ASSAILED,"—*Will the editors please to insert this in their next?* we answer in the affirmative.

The communication signed VERITAS is in type, but has been crowded out by other matters—it will appear in our next.

EUGAN's favour has been mislaid.

The arguments used by "CONSCIENCE," in this day's paper, against the unjust exaction of Militia Fines by the laws of this state, are the best we have seen published on the subject. We recommend this essay to the attention of all who are interested in the abolishing of an unwise and impolitic act of legislation. Though its great length may appear as an objection, its interest will be found fully adequate to the importance of the subject of which it treats.

The aspect of affairs in Hayti, although it would seem that some apprehensions were manifest from the preparations for defence which are making against the threatened invasion by France, is such as afford strong reasons for inducing the oppressed children of Africa to retire there, and partake of the free and hospitable asylum which, in the fullest belief that it will be peaceable and lasting, is offered to them all. The measures which have been carried into effect by President Boyer to prevent any ill consequences from the sudden aggression of the French arms, are wise and judicious; and while they prepare the Republican troops to check every encroachment on the rights of the nation, it will, also enable them to repel an attack, should the enemy dare to set foot upon the peaceful shores of Hayti. We calculate that no diminution will be seen in the numbers who are making their arrangements to emigrate to this land of promise. On the contrary the desire is increasing, and will become more general when the fact is better known. The ship Armata, which was chartered at Baltimore to take out three hundred persons, within a few days past, received her complement immediately, and forty or fifty applications above that number were rejected, as the vessel did not afford accommodations for more. This emigration consists of the most respectable coloured people, many of whom have left their wives, children and families, with an intention of returning for them if their expectations are realized. They depart full of hope and confidence, and it was said to be an interesting spectacle to behold so many faces on the eve of their departure, and about to assume what they enjoy not in this country, the rights of self government. We are assured (says the Baltimore American) that this is but the vanguard of a still more numerous emigration early in the Spring, if the present prospects should then prove equally auspicious. In every point of view in which we consider the mission of Cuinen Granville, we can but regard it as providential. Even in our sister State of Ohio, where slavery is interdicted by law, meetings of the black population have been held, committees appointed to make the preliminary enquiries, and preparations for emigration adopted. The liberal overtures made by President Boyer, have operated like a charm on the mass of the coloured population. They become now familiar to new desires, new prospects, new associations. A favoured luxuriant soil, congenial suns, and an auspicious climate, freedom, law and liberty, and independence, all combine to allure these adventurers to Hayti. The road to honour and national prosperity is open before them, and they are pressing eagerly and importunately forward to enjoy those blessings of which in this country there remains no hope for them of acquiring.

The presidential election is the most interesting subject which at the present moment occupies the attention of the American people. As to the final success of either of the candidates for this responsible station, it would be the height of presumption in the most shrewd to predict, for there never has been a question so intimately connected with the interest of the whole, so abstractedly supported by the different sections of the community. We do not consider it our province to enter into political speculations—being perfectly content to be ruled by the majority, let who will be elected—we shall, therefore, merely mention the result of the canvassings in the states from which returns have been received, without inserting any of the partial calculations which are made by each party in favour of its particular candidate. The choice of Electors must be made previous to the first of next month, (December,) on which day they severally meet in each state separately, and vote for President and Vice President in the manner provided by the first clause of the 12th article of the amendments to the constitution, which runs thus:—"The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.—But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote, a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

RETURNS, AS FAR AS THEY ARE KNOWN.

Number of Electors.		Jack.	Adams.	Clay.	Craw.
Maine,	9	00	9	00	00
N. Hampshire,	8	00	8	00	00
Massachusetts,	15	00	15	00	00
Rhode Island,	4	00	4	00	00
Connecticut,	8	00	8	00	00
Vermont,	7	00	7	00	00
New York,	36	00	25	7	4
New Jersey,	8	8	00	00	00
Pennsylvania,	28	28	00	00	00
Delaware,	3	00	1	00	2
Maryland,	11	7	3	00	1
Virginia,	24	00	00	00	24
Georgia,	9	00	00	00	9
N. Carolina,	13				
S. Carolina,	11				
Kentucky,	14				
Tennessee,	11				
Ohio,	16				
Indiana,	5				
Illinois,	3				
Missouri,	3				
Mississippi,	3				
Louisiana,	5				
Alabama,	5				
	261	43	80	7	40

Return of the whole number of votes throughout this state, for Presidential Electors:—For Andrew Jackson, 36,100; John Quincy Adams, 5,441; William H. Crawford, 4,206; Henry Clay, 1,690. Total 47,457.

Another union of interests is to be consummated on Monday next, by the joining together of the Franklin Gazette and the Aurora. It was feared by the friends of the latter, that she would have died an *old Maid*, had not this last resort presented itself. She has had several admirers in her time, who proved inconstant, or would not consent to terms; which, considering her situation, were inordinary selfish.

The State House in Frankford, Kentucky, with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire, which was considered entirely accidental, on the morning of the 6th inst. between seven and eight o'clock.

COMMUNICATION.

The members of the "ST. CECILIA SOCIETY" are informed, that the New Hall of the "MUSICAL FUND SOCIETY," has been taken for the future rehearsals of the Society, which will be held regularly EVERY Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, without further notice.

BENJ. W. CLARK, Secretary, pro. tem.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14. Ship Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool, 28 days, Mdse.
15. Ship Dido, West, Bordeaux, 38 days, Brandy, &c.
Ship Courtenay, Willis, Turks Island, 14 days, Salt.
16. Brig Four Sons, Madeira, 60 days, Wine, &c.
Schr. Maria, Price, St. Iago de Cuba, 21 days, Coffee, &c.
Schr. Wicker, Ward, Marseilles, via Gibraltar, 51 days, Wine Almonds, &c.
Brig Swan, Greaves, Montevideo, 30 days, Hides, &c.
Schr. Mary Washington, Rice, Turks Island, 10 days, Salt
Brig Ann, Miercher, Bordeaux, 34 days, Brandy, &c.
17. Ship Margaret, Grover, Gibraltar, 40 days, Mdse.
19. Little George Eyre, Watson, St. Iago de Cuba, 20 days, Sugar, Molasses, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Nov. 12. Ship Manchester, Dumphy, Liverpool.
13. Schr. Unity, Howell, Port au Plate
Brig Xenia, Celeste, Pacific Ocean.
Schr. Heloisa, Robles, St. Iago.
15. Brig Dove, Collins, Savannah.
17. Ship Nimrod, Fowler, Pacific Ocean.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Sargeant, Mr. JACOB K. HOWELL, to Miss JANE CARTER, daughter of William Carter, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 14th inst. by Thomas M. Rush, Esq. Mr. HUGH PHILIPS, to Miss MARGARET ELLIOT, both of the County of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Burch, Mr. THOMAS H. CALVERT, to Miss RACHEL STEWARD, both of this city.

On the 11th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Arch street, JESSE B. HESTON, of Bucks county, Pa. to MARTHA THOMAS, of this city.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. at Germantown, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Dr. ANTHONY STEINBERGER, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, Pa. to Miss SUSANNAH DUNOTT, of this city.

On the 9th inst. at Friends' North Meeting, DANIEL FLETCHER, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, to MARTHA P. PAUL, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. James F. Wilson, Mr. ALEXANDER PURVES, Merchant, to Mrs. LYDIA TYBOUT, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Henry White, Mr. P. PELHAM, of Florida, to Miss MARTHA COFFIN, daughter of the late Thomas Coffin, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. CHARLES SMITH, formerly of Haverhill, Mass. to Miss CHARLOTTE BENNKIT, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. GEORGE PATTERSON, of Chesnut Hill, to Miss MARIA SHINCKLE, of this city.

On the 1st inst. at Richmond, (U. C.) the Rev. JOHN BYRNE, Rector of that place, aged *eighty-four*, to Miss ANN, daughter of Mr. Eyton, late Schoolmaster of Richmond, *in the twelfth year of her age!*

On Thursday evening, the 18th inst. at Bristol, Bucks County, Pa. by Joseph Burton, Esq. Mr. EPHRAIM PITTMAN to Miss MARGARET R. BALDWIN.

All nature smil'd when the first wedded pair
Appeared to grace fair Eden's beauteous scene;
Such peace, such love, such innocence was there,
Such bliss celestial and such joy serene,
'Twould seem the sun with more refulgence beam'd,
The verdant landscape more delightful seem'd:
Nor ever did the balmy breeze
So mildly whisper in the trees;
Nor swift the warbling praises rise
From feather'd millions to the skies,—
E'en Angels greet the happy pair,
And in the mutual pleasures share.
Well pleased Jehovah view'd them from the sky,
Pronounc'd them good, and bid them multiply.

'Twere vain to try with Eden's joys to soothe
Man's aching bosom, for a pulse is there,
Which beats for social bliss, and nought can smooth
Those turbulent emotions, but the fair.
Man ne'er was made for mopish solitude,
But midst the smiles of social life's his attitude,
For there is bliss, and there alone
Where kindred souls unite in one,
And each with joy impart their share
Of love to soothe the other's care.
To gazing Angels oft it has been given
To witness here a simile of heaven.
Had social life, 'tis God's decided tone,
That "'Tis not good for man to be alone!"

Z.

DIED,

Suddenly, on the 17th inst. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL B. RICHARDS, Watchmaker.

On Friday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mr. SAMUEL THOMPSON, in the 33d year of his age.

On Monday, the 16th inst. Mrs. MARGARAT HONEY, aged 40, after a long and painful illness.

On the 13th inst. Mrs MARY RAGGE, aged 59, an old and respectable inhabitant of the District of Southwark.

On the evening of the 12th inst. aged 78, Mrs. MARTHA CALDWELL, relict of the late Samuel Caldwell, Esq.

On Wednesday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. JOHN CANER, Cabinet Maker, of this city.

On the 17th inst. after a long and severe illness, Mrs. MARY ANN DOWLING, wife of Daniel Dowling.

On the 30th Sept. at Augusta (Ken.) SUSAN, wife of Pennell Beale, formerly of this city.

The London Courier of Thursday evening, the thirtieth of September last, states, that WILLIAM DILLWYN, Esq. aged eighty-one years, departed this life on the twenty-eighth of that month, at his Residence, Higham Lodge, Walthamstow, England. This distinguished and beloved Member of the Society of Friends, was well known to many of our ancient respectable Citizens, and to many of their descendants who had visited his hospitable Mansion, and were improved by his counsel and example. This estimable Philanthropist took a lively interest in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of the People of Philadelphia, in which place he had formerly resided; and for many years he rendered his disinterested services in London, as the Agent of the Library Company of Philadelphia in procuring for that Institution the most suitable Books of the best editions and upon the best terms. The loss of such a Man must be deeply felt, not only by his Family and Connections, but by those numerous Friends, in Europe and in America, who were honoured with his confidence.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	31	23	54
New York,	58	35	93
Baltimore,	18	13	31

Among the deaths in Philadelphia, were 16 children under five years of age. In New York, there were 30—and in Baltimore 13.

CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 20.

LAST night but Four of the CATARACT OF THE GANGES, and last night but 10 of the season.

The performance to commence with a NEW GRAND ENTREE.

After which, the Grand Melo-Dramatic Spectacle of the

CATARACT OF THE GANGES;

Or, The Rajah's Daughter.

With New and Splendid Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, Embellishments, Vocal Music, Dances, &c.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Sweet.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mrs. Williams.

STILL VAULTING.

SLACK ROPE, by Mr. Stoket.

To conclude with the HUNTED TAYLOR; Or, Mr. Button's unfortunate journey to Brentford.

MRS. PALMER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform her friends and former customers, that she has removed from No. 34, to the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 SOUTH SECOND STREET, where she is opening assortments of almost every article in the Fancy Dry Goods Line, which will be sold low for cash.

☞ WANTED, a young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of the business, to whom liberal wages will be given. nov. 20—tf

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

No 3 South Sixth Street.

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets; making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov. 20—tf

Mortimer & Wiltbank,

HAVE removed their office from No 140 Walnut street to No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage. nov. 20—tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres, Six Miles from the City.

The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, &c. a thriving Orchard. The whole in good cultivation. Also,

A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of

CHARLES GEORGE.

No. 118, North Ninth street, Philadelphia. nov. 20—tf

G. GARTH,

Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No 363 North Third street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms. oct. 16—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 South Front street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit.

A large and valuable assortment of fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

LOST,

SOME time during yesterday, in Chesnut street between Fourth and the wharf, or in Second street, between Chesnut and this office, or between here and No. 21 North Front street, a pair of Gold Specs and Key; the finder will be well rewarded, besides receiving the thanks of the owner by leaving them at this office. nov 20—1t

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Brittania Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

☞ Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.) among which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may obtain a Catalogue of said Trees on application to James Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lumber Yard, corner of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders left, will be promptly attended to, or at the Nursery, by

SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.

oct. 23—3m*

BISCUIT BAKERY.

FOR SALE, at the Old Established stand, No. 9, Penn Street, and on the wharf, a few doors below Pine street, Philadelphia, CRACKERS, BUTTER BISCUIT, PILOT, NAVY, and SHIP BREAD. Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest prices, and of the very best quality, by

JAMES H. LORD & CO.

oct. 30—6t

PROPOSALS

BY JOHN SIMMONS, Bookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 24 pages duodecimo; and delivered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."—To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOHN SCOTT.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott. Books & Stationary, suitable for store keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 27—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, ten from Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a number of School Houses and place of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excell nt Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two story Brick House and Kitchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump to it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Granaries, &c. all in good order. Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eight Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocas Creek, within two miles of said Farm with a good Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and
JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors.

N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept. 25—3m*

GROS D'ETTEE ROBES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received an assortment of Shaded, Brown, Black, Lead, Bronze, Mulberry, Olive and Green, White embre'd Gros D'Ettee Robes, a new and elegant article for LADIES COATS and DRESSES. Also, recently received, via New-York and from Auction, a complete assortment of

FRENCH SILKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Double Chained Black and plain coloured Levantines.
Plain Ombre'd Gros de Naples.
Figured Shaded Gros D'Etres.
Black and Coloured Double Florences.
Plain Coloured Gros de Naples.
Ombre'd 6rib Silks.
Light Bonnet Levantines.
Plain White Grosde Naples and Florences.
White and Coloured Satin and Mantua Rilands.
Linterings and Sarsnets assorted.
Fancy Shaded Gros de Naples Silks.
Cassimere, Crape Lisle, and Brilliantine Ditto.
3-4 White Merino Shawls, with narrow Satin Borders.
3-4 Plain White and Coloured Bordered Ditto.
Black, white and Coloured Satins.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Silk, York Tan, Beaver and Kid Gloves.
Canton and Norwich Crapes and Bombazeets.
Flag and Boudanee Silks.
White Crape Lisle, and Box Crapes.
Gimps, Frogs, Tassells, Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

Cloths and Cassimeres, Pelisse Cloths,
Valencia Vestings, Circassian and Caroline Plaids.
Worsted Bombazeens.
Coloured and Black Figured and plain Bombazetts.
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannells.
Red and Green Baizes, Irish Linens.
Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Silks.
Book, Mull and Jaconet Muslins and Silks.
Stream Loom and Long Cloth Muslins.
Table Linens, Blankets of a Superior quality, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of fine DRAB COATINGS and HABIT CLOTHS for Women's Cloaks, &c. &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT,
11th mo. 6—3t* No. 49 South Second street.

SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had, wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 21—6m

Young Gentleman's Academy,

North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars—Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Coad's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading,	3 00 dolls.
Writing, Geography and Grammar,	4 00
Do. with Arithmetic,	5 00
Do. with Arithmetic and Book-keeping,	7 00
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics,	8 00

No additional charge for those who read history.

The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, or ladies, a beautiful and easy system of Short-hand.

EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

DAVID HUTTON.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

JEU D'ESPRIT—*The Blue Stocking.*

Her Leghorn hat was of the warm, gold tint
The setting sunbeams give to summer clouds;
The ribband that encircled it, as blue
As spots of sky upon a moonless night
When stars are keeping revelry in heaven.
There was one little ringlet of her hair
That fell beneath her hat—it was as smooth
And dark as down upon the raven's wing.
The 'kerchief that was o'er her shoulders flung,
And veil'd her bosom's purity, was woven
Of every color the first rainbow wore
When it came smiling in its hues of beauty,
A promise from on high to a wet world.
Her robe seem'd of the snow just fallen to earth,
Pure from its home in the far winter clouds,
As white, as spotless—and around her waist,
(You might have spann'd it with your thumb and finger,)
A girdle, of the hue of Indian pearls,
Was twined, resembling the faint line of water
That follows the swift bark o'er quiet seas.
Her face I saw not—but her shape, her form,
Was one of those with which creating bards
People a world of their own fashioning;
Forms for the heart to love and worship ever;
The visiting angels of our twilight dreams.
Her foot was loveliest of created things;
Small as a fairy's on a moonlit leaf
Listening the wind-harp's music—small as her's
Who left her wedded Oberon, to love
Nick Bottom, weaver—(who can blame her for it?
I love him too, good-natured soul!)
But 'twas that foot, which broke the spell;—alas!
Its mocking had a deep, deep tinge of blue!!
I turned away, in sadness, and passed on.

EPITAPH

On the Son of the Parish Clerk of Hampton, Devonshire, Eng killed by the fall of a piece of ice

In memory of the Clerk's Son.

Here my i, i, i, i, i, i,
Here he lies,
Killed by an icicle,
In the year of Anno Domini 1776.

Miss Wilberforce. When Mr. Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother; on which she was saluted with a cry of "Miss Wilberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you gentlemen—but I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."

Suett, the celebrated English Comedian, lodged at the Black Jack, in Clare-market, London, for many years, where he nightly entertained a set of respectable tradesmen, who "spent their evenings" there. Mr. John Bannister in vain endeavoured to reclaim him, and whenever he was too late for rehearsal, John left the theatre in search of him.—One morning Suett not being in time, Bannister went out with a determination to go to his quarters, but accidentally looking up a court in Drury lane, he saw Suett, with a number of persons about him drinking gin, which he was distributing. Bannister went up to him, and drawing him aside, said, "Suett, are you not ashamed of yourself: did not you promise me you would *reform?*"—"Why so I have," said he, holding up the pewter quarters, "in a *small measure*" Being one evening at his usual quarters, a very conceited young man volunteered a song, which he sung, very ill. Upon his asking Suett how he liked it, "Why, Sir," said Suett, "your song is like the small-pox" "How's that?" "A d—ish good thing when it's over." The person immediately got up in a rage, and made an appeal to the company, but an appeal against such an antagonist was a dangerous proceeding; every part of his remonstrance was turned into ridicule by the eccentric manner of Suett, who concluded a triumphant reply amid roars of laughter with these words:

Swans *sing before they die*; 'twere no bad thing
Should certain persons *die before they sing.*

Old Sotheby was once mentioning to Luttrel, that Joseph Holden Pot (better known by the name of Archdeacon Pot,) was appointed, from St. Martin's, to succeed the late lamented T. Rennel, as Vicar of Kensington, and remarked at the same time, that the first duty the Archdeacon had to perform in his new calling was—that of marrying twenty couple. "How melancholy," said Luttrel, "to see so many people going to *Pot* in so short a time!"

Among the pupils of a boarding school, not many miles from Philadelphia, was a boy, not at all remarkable for being one of the bright ones, but on the contrary, was a senseless, stupid kind of a body, whose very appearance was destitute of animation. He was not of course very quick at Grammar, a study not the most inviting to boys of the best capacity and disposition. One day, whilst undergoing the operation of the class, the teacher endeavored to make him understand the nature and application of a passive verb.—"A passive verb," said he, expresses the nature or receiving of an action, as Peter is beaten: now what did Peter do?" Numscull paused a moment, and scratching his head by way of aiding thought with the gravest countenance imaginable replied, "Well, I don't know, without he *hollered!*"

An Apothecary in Durham has the following words written in his shop-window—"All sorts of Dying Stuffs sold here.

An Irishman was asked if he would fight for a foreign crown; "Aye or for half a crown either," said Paddy.

BARN-YARD.—As the yard is the most favourable place on the farm, to make manure, the outer parts of it should be much higher than the middle, that no manure shall be washed out of it by the greatest rains. As many of the barns and out houses as is practicable, should stand on this yard, that the manure and rubbish which they afford, may be easily conveyed into it, the yard should be considerably large, to afford sufficient room for making manure, and should have several apartments into which sheep, calves, &c. may be put as occasion requires. It should be supplied with waters for cattle cannot be driven any distance to water, without much inconvenience, a loss of manure, and often very serious injury to themselves. As soon as the yard is cleared in the spring, the good farmer will store it with materials for making manure.

If the barn stands on land somewhat descending, let the stable floor be raised so high from the ground that a cart may be driven under it; and trap doors be made in the floor, into which the manure of the stable may be thrown, and vastly more will be made, than if the urine were lost, and the dung thrown out to be exposed to the sun and rain.

Secure your cellars from frost. Fasten loose clapboards, shingles, &c. Secure a good school master, a man of learning and good moral principles. Better give twenty dollars for a good man than have a poor one for nothing. Supply your children with books; and let them know that you respect their teacher, and place a high estimate on the privilege they enjoy under his instruction, and that they will find you steadfast in maintaining good government at school as well as in your own family. Be grateful to God who crowns the year with his goodness.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or anacalical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th,* 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 15, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 210 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 131 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hoard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. B. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and case impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [15—tf

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops

AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

As prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Boston, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often prevent sweating in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some person has taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. T. Smith, offered by S. Porter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States the following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1821 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaint. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 30 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in praise of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business. JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1821.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 118 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 215 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second-street; PETER WILLIAMSON corner of Almond and Second-streets; THOMAS CLYE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington; and most of the Druggists in the United States. may 1—1y

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Corner of Bank Street and Liberty Lane.

J. W. TYLER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, (after returning his thanks for their former encouragement) that he has taken that large and commodious establishment at the above named place, and has fitted it up in a superior style, for the accommodation and convenience of those who may honour him with their company. His bar is stored with the richest and best Liquors, and by a strict attention to business, he hopes to secure the future encouragement of his friends and the public generally.—Commodious Stabling being attached to his establishment, Travellers will find for convenience and safety the advantage of his accommodations.—Societies, public or private Meetings can have a large and extensive room, which is fitted up expressly for that purpose.

J. W. Tyler respectfully adds that he has made arrangements to accommodate Boarders; the central situation of his establishment is a sufficient recommendation, being in the very centre of business. oct. 2—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-Keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and other Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons,* whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 21—tf

UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mo[illegible] Cradles and other

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY

ABRAHAM SMALL,

No. 165 CHESNUT STREET—Philadelphia,

Five Thousand Receipts

IN ALL THE

USEFUL and DOMESTIC ARTS,

Consisting of a complete and universal

PRACTICAL LIBRARY, and OPERATIVE CYCLOPÆDIA

BY COLIN MACKENZIE.

Some literary analysis should select all the facts, receipts, and prescriptions, useful to Man, and condense them into a portable volume.—*Locke.*

As the object of all study, and the end of all wisdom is practical utility, so a collection of the most improved Receipts, in all the arts of domestic and social life, may be considered as a volume containing nearly the whole wisdom of man, worthy of preservation. In truth, the present volume has been compiled under the feeling, that if all other books of Science in the world were destroyed, this single volume would be found to embody the results of the useful experience, observations, and discoveries of mankind during the past ages of the world.

Theoretical reasonings and historical detail have, of course, been avoided and the object of the compiler has been to occupy as little space, and come at once to the point. Whatever men do, or desire to do, with the materials with which nature has supplied them, and without the powers which they possess, is here plainly taught and succinctly presented; whether it regard complicated manufactures, means of curing diseases, simple processes of various kinds, or the economy, happiness, and preservation of life.

The best author ties have been resorted to, and innumerable volumes consulted, and wherever different processes of apparently equal value for attaining the same end, have been found they have been introduced.

A general, rather than a scientific, arrangement has been adopted, because the object of the work is popular and universal, and though likely to be useful to men of science, it is more especially addressed to the public at large. In like manner, as far as possible, technical and scientific language has been avoided, and popular names and simple descriptions have been preferred.

This volume will contain near 700 pages of closely printed matter; and it is determined to charge it to subscribers at 2 dollars and 50 cents per vol. bound—so that it will be one of the cheapest books ever published. nov. 13—3t

ROYAL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 4 1-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 160 acres, 41 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 80 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.

There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 43 feet front by 33 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. Any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves.

An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to SAMUEL CLEMENT, Esq. living in Camden. JOHN V. CLARK.

nov. 6—tf

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 175 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 183 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

BOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street. 168

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 58 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 166, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth street. 166

ABRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 173 Vine st. above 8th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 241 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fl. large Paper, 165 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 198 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

FRANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 39 North Eighth street.

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 49 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 165 Vine street.—2

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 50 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGERDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TO MANUFACTURERS

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, James & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pliny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep White, more's, Smith's, Sargent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both *Cotton* and *Wool*, at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STORE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

N. B.—Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of them. oct. 23—1y

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.

WANTED immediately by the Subscriber, TWO Journeymen Tailors, of steady habits and tolerable workmen, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. WILLIAM S. VAIL.

11mo. 6—4* *RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.*

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, [illegible] back of No. 53 Market street, four doors above Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

NO CURE NO PAY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Subscribers being persuaded that the merits of Dr. SMITH, No. 86 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, who has introduced the Indian system of Medicine and Healing, cannot be too generally known, and feeling that gratitude which it is natural to feel to Providence, and towards a man who, under His assistance, has raised them from infirmity and wretchedness, to health and comfort; and from a hope of rendering a service to such of their fellow citizens as may be smitten with disease and pain, have determined to make known their individual cases.

To Dr. SMITH, the Indian Physician, No. 86 North Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 26th, 1824.

SIR—Permit me thus publicly to thank you for an almost miraculous cure I have received through your assistance; and to declare to my fellow citizens that I had been for eight years, or upwards, afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with the most troublesome burning and itching, so as to render me incapable of enjoying life as I could have wished, and, in a great degree, deprived me of ability to attend to my occupation. I therefore applied to two eminent physicians in this city, one of whom commenced his operations, but without success; the other pronounced me incurable, which was truly discouraging to me, so much so that I was almost persuaded to think that I never could be cured; until, happily for me, I was advised to apply to you. I did so; the result of which application has proved, to my great satisfaction, that an ulcer confirmed for many years, could be effectually cured in the short space of eight or nine weeks, after having been given up as incurable by men of skill. I can now walk without pain, and have done so for these five months past; and I firmly believe that a sound and thorough cure has been effected, to my great joy and satisfaction, which shall be gratefully remembered by

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

VALENTINE APPLE,

Two doors from N. Fifth st. in Cresson's Alley.

From a solemn sense of duty, I, William Teany, do certify, that from extreme debility, arising from a severe and long continued attack of diarrhœa and hœmorrhage, of at least twelve months standing, and having, at the same time, the fever and ague, I was reduced so low as to be incapable of working at my trade, (a house carpenter,) and was wasted to a skeleton, though I had the best medical advice I could obtain. When all hope had deserted me, I was informed that Dr. Smith, in his Indian practice of Medicine, had performed many astonishing cures; as the last chance for my life I applied to him, and through the goodness of God he has effectually cured me; and for three months last past, I have enjoyed as good health as ever I did in my life. I willingly add my testimony of his ability to cure the maladies that human nature is liable to, and have confidence in his medical skill to recommend those suffering to his care, having no doubt but that they will obtain relief.

Sworn to before me, and acknowledged this 1st day of November, 1824. S. BADDER, *Ald.*

WM. TEANY, Lives at the sign of the Volunteer, Ridge Road.

I certify that, for a year past, I have been afflicted with an ulcerated sore leg, attended with a burning and itching sensation, which made me miserable, preventing me from enjoying my natural rest, and in a great degree rendering me incapable of attending to my business. Having heard of Dr. Smith's mode of practice, I applied to him for assistance, and I am happy to state that I think he has made a thorough cure, as I have, for some time past, suffered no pain, nor is there any symptoms of a relapse. I thus publicly tender him my thanks, and feel confident that I can recommend all sufferers to his skill and humanity, who are afflicted with the same malady.

Any further information will be obtained by calling at my residence, or at my shop, in Fourth above Noble street. JOHN POINT,

Pump Maker, No. 3 Richardson's Court.

I certify that for eight years last past, I have been suffering from an ulcerated sore leg which, at times, was partially healed, but would break out again with greater virulence than before, and I could perceive no improvement in the appearance of the ulcer, but that it evidently grew worse, attended with great pain and swelling.—After all my endeavours to get it cured, and being almost in despair of getting relief, fortunately for me, I heard of the cure that Dr. Smith had effected in the case of Mr. Apple; upon which I immediately applied to him for medical aid, and I now have the satisfaction to state publicly, that I consider myself perfectly cured, without even a scar, and can confidently recommend to the skill of Dr. Smith, all such as are suffering from ulcerous complaints. Any information respecting my case, will be freely given to the enquirer, by applying at No. 50 Cherry street, to ADAM HAMPTON.

Sworn to before me, this 2d Nov. 1824, S. BADDER, *Ald.*

I certify that I had been, for a long time, labouring under a scrofulous complaint, and an ulcerated sore throat, from which I suffered severely, and, at the same time, was afflicted with a tetter which covered my whole body, which, in a great measure, deprived me of strength to follow my trade, and I had, during that time, the attendance and advice of medical men, without any visible benefit, but rather grew worse, and my case was so bad that I despaired of ever being cured—till, fortunately for me, I heard of Dr. Smith's skill as a physician, and upon my applying to him, was taken under his care, and, to my surprise and great satisfaction, was perfectly cured in the short space of four weeks. I am now in perfect health, and there is not the slightest perception of the return of my old complaint. I therefore thus publicly express my gratitude to him, as being, through the blessing of God, the cause of my perfect restoration to health, and the enjoyment of life, of which I had, at one time, given up all hope, and recommend to his skill, all those who are suffering with the same complaints from which he has so happily relieved me. M'KINNEY PORTER,

Cherry street, near Ninth.

Witness, WILLIAM WILSON.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28th, 1824.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted, for more than six years previous to my leaving England, with a pain in my back and left side, accompanied with a very bad cough, so that I could not lie in bed for three months, and during my indisposition, I was reduced to much debility of body. In this extreme ill health, I was induced to apply to at least thirty respectable Physicians, from many of whom I received assurance, that I could not survive the disordered state of my body; but leaving England, I came to America, hoping the voyage would be of service to me, but this also failed. I, however, finally heard of Doctor Smith, and on application to him, I received a phial of his Indian Botanical drops, which perfectly cured me in a few days, and I have been as well as ever I was in my life, ever since, to my great joy and satisfaction.

ROBERT STANLEY,

No. 4 Little York street, Baltimore.

Sworn and subscribed before me, 8th December, 1820. M. D TILGHMAN.

If Dr. SMITH does not cure the complaints he professes to, no pay will be required.

nov 6—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

14th Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 6th Jan. 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1,248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080
12,120 Prizes.			$273,760
22,100 Blanks.			

34—20 Tickets at $8

The Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERIES offer to the public the above brilliant scheme, the tickets of which have been taken by engagement to so great an extent, as to render the Drawing certain on the day named.

Tickets and Shares will be sold at the sch me price, 8 dollars—Shares in proportion, until Thursday 4 h of November, at No. 121 Chesnut-street nearly opposite the Post Office, to which place the Managers have removed their Office.

J. B. YATES
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.

oct. 20—tf

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK!!

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER!

Drawing of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery—

SEE SCHEME

Nos. Drawn	1st	2d	3d	4th
	11	22	12	8

THREE of the Capital Prizes of 5000 dollars, many of 1000, 500, 297, making in all, one third of all the Capital Prizes in the above Lottery, were sold as usual at FORTUNE'S HOME, No. 129 Chesnut street.

P. CANFIELD anticipates the pleasure of also furnishing his friends and patrons with the Capital prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, 14th class, new series, positively to be drawn on the 6th January, 1825, and all the prizes thereto will be determined by the drawing of eight numbers only; the scheme of which is as follows, viz:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Price of Tickets 9 dollars. Shares in proportion.
A certificate of 20 whole Tickets may be had for 112 dollr.
Do. 20 halves, - - - - - 56
Do. 20 quarters, - - - - - 28
Do. 20 eighths, - - - - - 14

The Cash, as usual, will always be advanced for Prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn.

Orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to P. Canfield, Philadelphia. nov 13—tf

"Fortuna favet fortus."

In Third next Market dwells a man,
By fame well known, John Gibbes,
Although a Lottery Broker, he
Will never tell you fibs;
He has a Bird in Box of Gold,
Which touching on a spring,
Will quickly rise and flap its wings,
Then merrily doth sing;
A clock too which in former days
Has charm'd a monarch's ear,
And bags of GOLD to PRIZES pay,
Which some will hold more dear.
Then call in time, a ticket buy;
The cash is but nine dollars,
And then a Ten—a Twenty, or
A *Fifty Thousand* follows.

THE public are respectfully requested to peruse the following *Brilliant Scheme.* It will be found the largest ever offered on the new series plan. The drawing positively takes place on the 6th of January next, at the Masonic Hall, and the prizes will be paid to the lucky adventurers the same day, by Gibbs, at his truly fortunate office, who, as usual, sold and paid his share of capital prizes in the last class.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fourteenth Class—New Series. Will be drawn on the 6th of January, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.—Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

Whole tickets, $9—Half do $4 50—Quarter, 2 25—Eighth, 1 12½—to be had at GIBB'S LUCKY OFFICE, No 4½ South Third-street.

nov. 13—tf

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES.

P. I. DECKER

AGAIN tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the increasing patronage with which he has been honored, and trusts his future attention will ensure him a continuance. He begs leave to announce, that the following capital prizes were sold in shares, and cashed by him, within the last ten days, viz.

Register	3562	- - -	1000 dolls.
	1811	- - -	1000
	2667	- - -	1000

He has also, within a short period, sold one capital prize of 5000 dollars, one of 2000, six of 1000, four of 500, twelve of 100, besides 60's, and minor prizes innumerable; all of which he has paid to the fortunate adventurers, on demand. He has now on hand a select number of lucky tickets in the splendid Fourteenth Class, New Series, of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY. Which is superior to any other lottery in the United States, and from its judicious arrangement, offers opportunities to mend a broken fortune, or erect a new one which are rarely to be met with.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
1	4,720		4,720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
1248	20		24,960
10,608	10		106,080

This brilliant lottery will be drawn the 6th day of January next, and its result determined by eight numbers.

Whole tickets, 9 dollars—Halves, 4 50—Quarters, 2 25—Eighths, 1 12½.

Packages by certificate or otherwise as usual. Orders from the country and elsewhere, post paid, and inclosing the cash, will meet with punctual attention and liberal terms.—Apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets.

nov. 13—tf

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Josiah Tay, Complainant, and Benj'min Cox, Solomon Moore, Deborah Fenton, Samuel Haines, Job Jones, Executor of Jesse Warner, deceased, Josiah Albertson & Abigail, his wife, John Neale, Assignee of Joshua S. Earl, John Wootton, & The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of New-Jersey, Defendants. } On Bill, &c. Oct. 27, 1824.

IT appearing to this court, that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the 27th day of October instant, but that the defendant, Deborah Fenton, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and hath not caused her appearance to be entered as to such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Deborah resides out of this state, to wit, in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1